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FIRST EDITION.

BUCKEYE BOURBONS.

State Convention at Columbus.

The Preliminary Caucusing.

Speech of Temporary Chairman Hunt.

The Nominations—Hon. William Allen for Governor—His Letter of Acceptance.

The People's Party Badly Snubbed.

A Platform of Platitudes

A Perfect Gush of Pecksniffian Virtue.

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Baits for the Mechanic and the Agriculturist.

ROOM IN THE DEMOCRATIC FOLD FOR ALL PATRIOTS.

Senator Thurman Makes a Short Speech.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., August 6, 1873.

The annual Convention of the Ohio Democracy met, agreeable to the call of the Executive Committee of the party, at the Opera House, in this city, at eleven o'clock to-day.

THE MEETING WAS THEY MUCH LARGER THAN

it being a noticeable fact that almost every county in the State had its full delegation, with alternates, while very many of them passed their votes on the Convention by fifties and even hundreds, just for the moral effect, and to show the leaders of the "New party of reform" what the old school Democracy could do when once on its mettle. All day yesterday delegates came pouring into the city on every train, filling the hotels and boarding houses, and when the night trains began to arrive it was next to impossible for a delegate to find even floor room on which to rest his weary limbs. The parlors and reading rooms of the hotels were planted all over with cots, the halls strewed with bedclothes, and still many of the unfortunates had to sit up all night, unable to procure, for love or money, a place in which to dispose of himself with more comfort. During the day there had been

A GOOD DEAL OF CANVASSING

among the pioneer-wire pullers and setters-up, as to who would be the most available candidate to put at the head of the ticket. The party has been so used to defeat in Ohio of late years, that it is no small sacrifice to a man to accept a position on the State ticket. It being understood that he is put up simply to be knocked down and dragged out of grace that few aspiring politicians are willing to perform. Besides this, having the Allen county defection to fight this year in addition to the regular opposition in the phalanx, the act seemed to be one of heroic sacrifice. Toward night, however, the people began to come in in such numbers, and with such evident enthusiasm in their purpose, that the wire-pullers began to conclude that their case was not so hopeless as it had seemed to them before. Then came a telegram from Chillicothe, the home of ex-Senator William Allen, a veteran Democrat whose name was once a power in the nation, as well as the State, that he had consented to take a position on the ticket if it were tendered him. This gave them additional hope, and last night there was scarcely one among them who did not appear to believe that they were now organizing for victory instead of defeat, as heretofore.

At ten o'clock the different caucuses were held in the various offices of the State House, and the feeling of confidence was still further developed when it became known that there was scarce a county delegation which would not

CAST ITS VOTE SOLID FOR "OHIO'S TALL SENATOR,"

as Mr. Allen used to be called, twenty-five years ago.

THE CONVENTION WAS CALLED TO ORDER

by John G. Thomson, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. After stating the object of the meeting, and reading the call under which it was held, he nominated Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, of Cincinnati, as temporary Chairman. Mr. Hunt was elected, and upon taking his stand on the stage, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. HUNT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I appreciate the distinguished compliment of having been called upon to preside over the deliberation of this body. It is a recognition which assures me of the generous confidence of the Democracy of Ohio.

We have assembled to-day in convention with a constituency. In every county, in every township, in every school district of this great State, there are hearts that beat in sympathy with the work of the hour. A party is not a creation; it is a growth. It is not of to-day, nor of to-morrow. It must have a belief, a creed, a purpose, a destiny. It must arise in the necessities of the time. There must be either a principle to be redressed, or a great principle to be established. The Democratic party of the country, in the hearts of its members—which the old Federal party ignored when it manifested a tendency for a centralized government—has ever been in sympathy more with power than with the people. With it the national question of unity of States is merged into the question of liberty. With it State-hood is still freedom, and centralization is political despotism. It maintains that the State must ever be preserved in the integrity of its own separate existence by a strict construction of the powers of the general government—by the exercise of an enlightened patriotism, and by the cultivation of that integral spirit of fraternity, of cherishing the faith of the fathers and teaches fidelity to the Union—believing that the Constitution has created no power in the States—fidelity to the rights of the citizen. It insists that the only way to maintain a free government is through the State; that the only way to preserve the State is through the citizen; the only way to protect the citizen is through equality and justice to all men. In the State it is the party of the people against power; in the Union it is the party of the people for the preservation of the Union, and the protection against consolidation. Its teachings are so broad in their application, so beneficent in their influence, as to comprehend in their sympathies every embrace the whole country.

In the early English political statesman from the first year of the reign of Edward III., when the Parliament of England reversed the attainder of the Earl of Lancaster because he could have no peers tried by the courts of the realm, it has contended for the rights of the citizen against arbitrary arrest. It stood forth in the full glory of its manhood when the Supreme Tribunal of the land indicated the position by declaring that when the Courts are open, it is a time of peace in judgment and in law.

The principles have not outlived their usefulness. They were born for the life of the nation—for the whole day of liberty. They will maintain their vigor and power as long as the States have free governments and the Union shall be a confederation.

It has been well said that for more than two generations of men the people have been ruled by fear and passion, and bravery and honesty met every great question of principle and policy without once changing the name of action in the other. When it no longer retained power, the calamities of civil war came upon the country, and the second of Credit Mobilier and corrupt measures dishonored the halls of legislation. It now demands a reform in governmental affairs, and adopts for its policy the teachings of history and philosophy, by believing with Edmund Burke that Providence has decreed vexation to tyrants and poverty to rapine, and that by considering our future welfare and happiness first, the whole body of the nation becomes less fear to us.

That party appeals to you to-day for your confidence, with its long and glorious history of the better days of the republic; with the ancient and time-honored usage; with the unbroken love for our free institutions; with its continued devotion to the principles of constitutional liberty and the privileges of the citizen; with its fraternal adherence to the rights of the States and the maintenance of Federal relations; with its love for the Constitution, and with its teachings of patriotism and statesmanship, which have constituted as much the great national prosperity, and which are the body of the only political faith that can secure the blessings of good government. [Applause.] The party's army, inspired by the memories of splendid triumphs and great achievements, stand together by the recollections of a common disaster, suffered in a common cause; animated by the consciousness that the same principles that gave success to them in the field, in the face of the enemy? Shall we fold the war-worn flags with a hundred battles inscribed upon them, when the cause was not less honorable than victory, and put them away forever? Shall the men who have filled our arsenal gather upon the drums that have so frequently beaten the long roll, when we no longer answer the bugle call when, on every field, in other days, like the power of Trafalgar, found every man ready to do his duty?

Let us rather call in every recruit; let us close up the column; let us no longer mark time, but march forward, and with stout hearts and brave resolves, under the same old flag, charge along the whole line for the subjugation of the resistance of our State, and for the happiness of our homes.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hunt's address, temporary organization was effected, and committees appointed to draft resolutions, examine credentials and prepare order of business for the action of the Convention. The body then adjourned until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The first business before the Convention was the report of the Committee on Credentials, Mr. Ellsworth, of Brown, reported that each county was represented by full delegations, and there were no contested seats. The report of the Committee on

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Was as follows: President, Gen. William H. Ball, of Muskingum; Secretary, W. S. Brown. A Vice President and Assistant Secretary from each Congressional district were also nominated. The President, on taking his seat, returned thanks for the honor in the usual manner. The speech, however, had no political significance, and was extremely short.

The Committee on Resolutions, headed by Judge Whitman, of Cincinnati, then appeared on the stage. The platform was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic party seeks to restore the control of the Federal Government to the principles which are suited to all times and circumstances, it supports the Federal government in all constitutional authority, and opposes nullification and secession. It defends the reserved rights of the States and people, and opposes centralization in any or all to impair or destroy them. In order to maintain and preserve these rights, it insists upon the strict construction of the Federal Constitution: it resists all attempts of one department of the government to usurp or destroy the constitutional rights and powers of all other departments; it opposes all interference by law with the private affairs of citizens, except so far as required by the public peace or safety, and advocates the greatest individual liberty consistently with public order. It believes in the capacity of the people for self-government, and opposes all property qualifications as conducing to the right of suffrage, or eligibility to hold office. It favors moral laws for the administration of foreign affairs, based upon simple and exact justice to all men. It opposes all monopolies, and denounces that in whatever the province of the government to legislate for the benefit of particular classes at the expense and detriment of the rest of the community, and therefore opposes the system by which a large portion of the profit-producing capital of the country is exempt from taxation, and demands that all constitutional means shall be used to remedy this injustice. It insists that our tariff law should be framed with a view to revenue, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular industries. It recognizes the evils of an non-redeemable currency, but insists that in the return to specie payments care shall be taken not to seriously disturb the business of the country, or unjustly injure the debtor classes. It appreciates the benefit conferred by railroads, but opposes all concessions of railroad companies to prevent competition, and thus enhance the cost of transportation. It opposes all grants from taxation, or any other advantage over labor. It requires honesty and economy in every department of the government, Federal and State, and condemns corruption, whoever may be the guilty parties. It is to be very sparing as a general rule in the creation of public enterprises, and supports all measures of reform or improvement that are sanctioned by justice and commended by sound, practical wisdom.

Resolved, That the wealth of the country is the product of its labor, and that the use of capital is that which gives employment and liberal wages to the producing classes; hence, every just measure that tends to protect them from oppressions and to improve their condition and dignify their calling, deserves and receives our sympathy and support, and that we cordially recommend the conservative resolutions adopted at the recent National Labor Congress, at Cleveland, favoring arbitration and co-operation.

Resolved, That although always constituting a large majority of the American people, the agricultural classes have never demanded, by legislation, State or Federal, any special privilege, have never invoked the hands of Congress or Legislature with restrictions and regulations for their benefit, and have never united in opposition to the spirit of any class or organization hostile to free institutions. It is to the wide spreading corruption that has grown out of the war, and the abuses of power which Mollenier frauds have engendered; when those engaged in these abuses elevate to high positions men who seats in the Federal Senate are notoriously purchased; when vast sums of money are employed to corrupt elections in popular elections; when an army of office holders, who is the creation of the government, have become a tool indirectly to control elections; when the barbarities of election-time officers are an established usage; when a spirit of speculation has created a race of millionaires by money appropriated for public use; when official corruption is of such frequent occurrence as scarcely to excite attention; when presidential pardons relieve the defaulter from punishment, and presidential appointments reward guests, relatives and salary grabbing Congressmen, and when investigations into fraud generally in whitewashing affairs, it is not strange that men begin to loose confidence in the honesty of administration, and that the fame of the great republic is tarnished throughout the civilized world. To remedy these evils we insist that the expenditures of the government shall be diminished; that the fees and perquisites of office shall cease; that useless offices abolished; that it shall cease to usurp functions to which it has no title; that official misconduct and fraud and corruption in elections shall be rigorously punished, and that public virtue shall be upheld and valued as the only basis of the stability of the United States.

Resolved, That we condemn without reserve the late act of Congress granting additional salaries as unjust and unjustifiable, and demand its immediate repeal by unconstitutional means, and we denounce every member of Congress, whether Republican or Democrat, who supported the last or any similar act, and the money procured thereby; and we especially denounce the conduct of President Grant in using his influence and the patronage of his office to procure the passage of said act, and whose official signature made it a law.

Resolved, That the act of the Prussian in setting up by the bayonet a government in Louisiana, not chosen by the people, and having no title whatever to such control over them, was a flagrant violation of their rights and of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That every departure of the government being in the hands of the Republican party, they are responsible for the profligacy of the public expenditure and administration of which the country complains.

Resolved, That under the time-honored Democratic banner, with this declaration of principles inscribed on its folds, we confidently appeal to the people for their early appeal to the patriotic men of every class, without regard to party names or past differences, to unite with us on terms of equality in the great struggle to rescue the government from the hands of dishonest men, and redeem it from the flood of corruption which threatens its ruin.

The reading of the resolutions was interrupted frequently by applause from those in attendance.

THE NOMINATIONS.

After it had been completed, the President announced that, nominations for the State ticket would be in order commencing with the office of Governor. Gen. John H. Putnam, of Ross county, in a short speech, nominated Hon. William Allen for that office. The announcement was received with tremendous applause. It was seconded by Judge Charles Follett, of Licking, who moved that the nomination be by acclamation. The President then put the question by ayes and nays. The vote was unanimous. Then he called the Convention to a rising vote. At this the entire body came to its feet as one man; hats were thrown in the air, handkerchiefs waved, and the wildest excitement ensued, which was brought to a climax by the band striking up the "Star Spangled Banner." The President was directed to telegraph to Mr. Allen the fact of his nomination.

After other had been restored, the Convention proceeded with other nominations for the ticket. For Lieutenant Governor, S. F. Carey, of Cincinnati, Barnabus Burns, of Mansfield, and Warren P. Noble, of Tuscarawas, were presented. After the first vote was announced, Mr. Bloss, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, attempted to have Mr. Carey declared by acclamation, but it was defeated, creating considerable excitement for the time being. Gen. Carey, who was seated in the gallery, with three his name proposed, arose on the stage and declined, and Mr. Burns was nominated, 333 against Noble's 257.

For Supreme Judges, H. C. Whitman, of Cincinnati, and Judge Boynton, of the Toledo Blade, were nominated; when those engaged in these elections to high positions declined, a ballot was taken, resulting in the nomination of Judge Boynton for the full term, and C. H. Scribner, of Toledo, for the short term.

For Attorney General, M. H. Dougherty, of Franklin, was nominated on the first ballot. While the vote was being counted out by the clerks, the following letter of acceptance from Mr. Allen was read amid very considerable enthusiasm:

MR. ALLEN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

CHILLICOTHE, O., August 6, 1873.

Hon. Jno. Bell, President Democratic Convention, Columbus, Ohio:

I accept the nomination, and desire the Convention to so understand. I do not vote for it. I accept it because the Convention, by bestowing it, expresses the belief that I may be of service to the party in securing the success of the great Democracy, upon whose success, and upon that alone, depend the prosperity, liberty and happiness of the American people.

[Signed] WILLIAM ALLEN.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY BUBBLE PUNCTURED.

In the effort to nominate candidates for State Treasurer, a gentleman who represented the name of Harshman, the candidate for that office nominated by the 30th of July convention. [Cries of "no, no! Put him out! We'll have no skim-milk here," and the like.] In vain the delegate protested that Harshman had not accepted the nomination of the other party. [A delegate in another part of the house—"Has he declined?"] Another near by nominated C. M. Allen, with the significant remark that the "thirteenth of Juliana knew better than to put him on the ticket." Finally, the delegate presenting Harshman's name was compelled to withdraw it, and George Weimer, of Summit county, was nominated for the office on the second ballot. J. E. Neromer, of Warren, was nominated for Comptroller of the Treasury by acclamation. Christian Schenck, of Mercer, was nominated for Board of Public Works on the first ballot.

Just as the convention was about to adjourn, a call was made for Senator Thurman, of Ohio, who appeared on the stage and said:

SENATOR THURMAN'S SPEECH.

If it were possible for me to say any logical condition to speak at all, this would seem an appropriate time for me to appear; but when it is known that I have just arisen from a sick bed, it would seem plain to the most casual observer that my voice from throat under which I am suffering forbids that; but I have voice enough to thank you, with my whole heart, for your kindness, and I have voice enough to say to you that I am with you in the great work of the campaign, and I reserve it from the flood of corruption which threatens its ruin.

The reading of the resolutions was interrupted frequently by applause from those in attendance.

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For Supreme Judges, H. C. Whitman

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1873.

There was a tinge of poetic justice in that late visit of the Kentucky Ku-Klux to the homestead of the mother of B. GRATZ BROWN. Last year, BROWN peremptorily denied that there were any Ku-Klux in Kentucky.

One of the speakers at the "What Is It" meeting at Cincinnati, said the new party intended first to choke one party and then choke the Democratic party, and in that work we'll freeze to it.

The great mission of the "People's" party in Ohio is "reform," just as it was of the Liberal Republican party; and yet every one of the leaders engaged in forming the new party has on as the Cincinnati *Gazette* remarks, "A scab on his head." Some of the scabs, too, are very old, antedating the formation of the Liberal party by many years.

The far-reaching enterprise of the press is proverbial. Last January we compiled and published full statistics of the coal trade of Western Pennsylvania. The Pittsburgh correspondent of the New York *Times* lately secured to our files and gave the substance of these figures to its readers, six months after our publication of them, and the *Gazette* of yesterday publishes the letter to the *Times* as fresh information.

SENATOR MACHEN, who represented Democratic Kentucky in the United States Senate last winter, is out in a letter defending the back-pay. He meets the case like a bold Kentuckian; and now we hope the sweet-spoken oracle of Pennsylvania Democracy, Hon. S. J. RANDALL, will find the courage to imitate this example, and stop the mouths of those Democratic brawlers who are trying to make a party question out of this back-pay business.

In the State of New York that fragmentary political squad known as "Liberals" propose to go jointly into a Convention with the Democrats and divide the State ticket between them; but the Democrats are not so green this year as last, and fancying that they have got a better hand than the Liberals, propose to go it alone. The *Tribune* is informed that, before any further bargains are made, the Democrats want a census taken, at the polls, of the "Liberal" vote, so that they may know the exact political value of that party.

Texas is a good deal in a name; but the Columbus Convention of July 30th forgot to find one for its bantling. The New York *Herald* calls it the "Cocktail" Convention; the Cincinnati *Enquirer* dubs it the "Homeless" party, and the "Mound-Builders." Others have christened it the "Nameless," "No name," "Tom soyle," "Hybrids" and "Mongrel" party, but none of the names seem to stick. The Chicago *Times* compares the incubations of its framers to the incantation of the witches in MACBETH. "Howl now, ye secret, black and midnight hags! What is it ye do?" "*A deed without a name.*"

JUDGE PRATT, of Brooklyn, New York, has decided that Health Boards have power to abate all nuisances, and to declare what are nuisances. The Health Board, he says, may not only determine what is a nuisance, but may vacate and destroy it in a summary way. It is not within the province of the Courts to interfere with the acts of the Board, and parties who consider themselves aggrieved must apply to the law-making power for relief. If this is accepted as good law, the responsibility for the further existence of nuisances must fall upon the Health Boards of the places in which the nuisances are found. Their power being unlimited and discretionary, they must exercise it or be held accountable for whatever results may flow from their neglect to do so.

THE rats continue to desert the sinking ship. Col. W. L. O'BRIEN, of Cincinnati, who signed the call for the "Cocktail" Convention at Columbus, has thought better of it, and appeared yesterday as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention; and Mr. L. A. HINE, of the Cincinnati *Evening Star*, who at first favored the new party movement, also backs out, and says:

"I went to Columbus, hoping that the organizers of a new party would deem it necessary to strike at some of the causes of corruption and some of the monopolies that plunder labor. I went there under the determination to aid in any movement unless something worth voting for should be presented. Instead of declaring anything definitely in justice to productive industry, the Convention adopted the shallowest and most absurd platform ever before presented to any portion of the American people."

THE true secret of the vitality of the Democratic party, which puzzles so many wilful partisans, is its identity with the Constitution. It can go down only with the fall of that. Hence the frantic efforts to put the ground out party out of existence are as foolish and futile as if they were directed against the great charter itself. The Columbus fiasco is say way a very small affair, and—*is dead.*

Then the Constitution is safe, after all. We had somehow caught the idea, from reading the Democratic papers, that that party considered the Constitution as having been smashed all to bits by the usurpations of LINCOLN and GRANT, and we are glad to receive the assurance that it survives unhurt. The Constitution and the Democratic party being identical, and the survival of the latter being proven by the continued safe existence of the former, we hope to hear nothing further as to the least from Democratic mouths, about the moribund condition of the Constitution.

SAM. RANDALL has issued his call for the Democratic State Convention, but he fails to say one word in behalf of or against back-pay. There is a vast deal of gas blown off in Democratic papers about this back pay; but you do not find Democratic Conventions denouncing it anywhere. Even the "Cocktail" Convention in Ohio shirked it, and had not a word to say against either back-pay or increased pay. Indeed, it rather seemed to approve of increased pay, for in its platform it prescribes, as its remedy for the increasing cost of the government to the people, not the reduction of salaries, but the reduction of the number of officers. It thinks the number of officers can be so much reduced as to cut down the cost of government without cutting down salaries. Perhaps it is philosophical to look on the matter in that way; but this gingerly method of dealing with so grave a question as that involved in the back-pay and increased pay of Congressmen, does not strike us either bold or statesmanlike.

MR. HERMANN RASTER, one of the editors of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, is sojourning in Germany. In a private letter which has found its way into print Mr. RASTER says:

"I have thus far had no intercourse with Hecker and other Chicago acquaintances. So far as the transmission of news is concerned, it is as far from Dessau to Manchester as from Chicago to Dessau, indeed much farther. The papers here are quarter rubbish (*stroh*). In the issue of Thursday morning the latest news from Vienna is of the preceding Monday, from Rome of Saturday, at best of Sunday. Three days after the close of the *Reichstag* I read in the Nuremberg *Zeitung* the report of its penultimate session; the conclusion being promised in the next number. It sounds incredible, but it is literally true. About America, except the Gold and Exchange reports, not one syllable. Quite in harmony with this is also the utterly insignificant position of the press and its representatives. The latter, with few exceptions, are the poorest devils distinctly of the traveling journeyman type. And the exceptions seek as little as possible to obtrude their position as journalists, whether, indeed, to assert it at all."

In translating the phrase "arme Schindfedchen" "the poorest devils" we have unavoidably somewhat softened the meaning. Perhaps Mr. RASTER is hardly just to his confreres in Fatherland. If his statement is correct, it only proves that German journalists to-day occupy very nearly the position occupied by English journalists sixty or seventy years ago, when gentlemen who wrote even for the *Times* were careful to conceal the fact, as in "society" it was deemed disreputable. But all that has changed, and with the progress of time the change will come in Germany.

THE Charlestown (Mass.) *Chronicle* contains an abstract of Rev. BUTLER'S seven column letter in favor of the back pay and increased pay. There is plenty of wit, and sarcasm, and personal crimination in it, but a plentiful lack of argument. In fact, there is no argument at all in it, except the two which have been so often set forward by the other parties to the pending indictment, to-wit: that $5,000 is not enough pay for a Congressman, and that back pay has been voted by Congress on several previous occasions. If assertion be argument, and if two wrongs make one right, then is BUTLER triumphant; but he hardly needs to be reminded that to assert that $5,000 a year is not enough for a member of Congress is but to beg the question—*that* being the very point at issue in this controversy; nor does he need to be told that no amount of precedents can sanctify a wrong. The back pay must stand or fall upon its own merits, and the fact that it is not without a precedent cannot in any way affect its inherent wrongfulness. Every wrong that has ever been overthrown has been encased in the armor of precedent.

MR. BUTLER'S personal flings at many of the men who have returned their back-pay to the Treasury amount to nothing in this controversy. This is a question of principle, not of men. It is possible to say ugly things, even of Rev. BUTLER; and flinging mud at such men as WORMLEY, WILSON, SHERMAN, and DAWES does not in the least affect the quality of their act in refunding the back pay. Whether lords, and in any case feeling that the work was somewhat of an imposition, they often failed to give satisfaction. Indeed for a long time the subject has been a general scandal, and at length the duties of this ancient court have been transferred to the newly established Supreme Court of Judicature, which, besides the advantages hoped for by the Queen, opens up places with high salaries for the accommodation of a number of eminent lawyers who may desire to become Judges.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Queen's speech, published in our issue of yesterday, is perhaps even less interesting and less important than royal speeches are wont to be. Its delivery was little more than a formality, essential of course to the orderly march of events in Great Britain, but to the rest of the world quite insignificant, as the speech presents no initiative in reference to popular movement and introduces no fresh topics. Her Majesty thanked her "lords and gentlemen" for "the loyal promptitude with which they had made further provisions for her son, the Duke of EDINBURGH, on the occasion of his approaching marriage," and she expressed her trust that the alliance will form a new tie of amity between the empires of Great Britain and Russia. This topic naturally received early mention in the speech, in courteous recognition of its importance and as being besides the subject of most recent discussion. If the cable tells the truth in announcing the betrothal of Prince ARTHUR to the Princess THYRA, of Denmark, one of the first duties of Parliament when it meets again, will be to make "further provisions" for another royal personage. There is, however, no reason to anticipate any general or decided impatience on the part of Parliament as the result of these successive appeals. Of the ruling classes most influential in the Legislature, the immense majority are thoroughly devoted to their political constitution of which royalty is an essential element. They like their Queen and sincerely try to like all the members of her family. Apart from any likes or dislikes they may entertain, most of them frankly concede the justice of the claim of the Princes and Princesses to be provided for by the nation when they choose to marry. The few Republicans and the few Radicals who oppose these grants make no impression upon the upper and middle classes, and even the masses of the people seem to regard the agitators with less favor than some Americans are apt to fancy. Professor FAWCETT, a most able and socially respectable politician, stood by Sir CHARLES DILKE in opposing "provisions" for the Princess LOUISE, but he did it on special grounds, and seems to have made no objection to the Duke of EDINBURGH'S affair. Sir CHARLES DILKE had a few worthy but rather insignificant supporters in the latter case, but the vote and the tone of the press on the subject prove that the opposition is looked upon by the nation as factious, paltry and petty, if not "indecent," the epithet applied to it by Mr. GLADSTONE.

The royal speech dwells with manifest satisfaction on the issue of those commercial negotiations with the new French government, which have been for some time in progress. The arrangement, completed in its details though not yet ratified, contemplates a restoration of trade policy which helped to render the late French emperor so popular in England, and some additional features are highly favorable to British commerce.

Brief reference is made to the termination of Sir BARTLE FRERE'S mission to Zanzibar, and the fact, already known to the world, is formally announced that, treaties have been concluded with several African powers, which are expected to facilitate the suppression of the slave traffic on the East coast. In this result the United States are interested as well as England, and by it, in connection with BAKER PASHA'S successful expedition on the Nile, the prospect is brightened of the approaching extinction of the nefarious business at no remote date.

By the conclusion of extradition treaties with Italy, Denmark, Sweden and Brazil the range of British and other scoundrels is restricted, and the chances of their ultimate impunity curtailed, and negotiations still going on "with other States both in Europe and beyond" encourage the trust that the day is not distant when those who violate the law and outrage society will find it useless to escape into foreign territory.

The Queen mentions the fact that she is "occupied in giving effect to those provisions in the Treaty of Washington which relate to British claims against the United States, and to the interests of her possessions in North America," and she thanks the House of Commons for "enabling her promptly to meet the obligations imposed upon her by the award of the arbitrators at Geneva."

Of the recent measures of Parliament the most important that receives mention in the Queen's speech is the establishment of a Supreme Court of Judicature, and expression is given to the hope that the bill will be framed to confer corresponding benefits on the country in the more cheap, certain, expeditious, and effectual administration of justice." By this measure, as some readers may have noticed, the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords has been abolished. Few may have reflected how momentous a legal reform has been thus quietly effected. From time immemorial all cases both ecclesiastical and colonial might be taken by appeal before the Peers forming a court of last resort. Of course many of these cases would be very complicated and difficult of comprehension, sufficient sometimes to puzzle even a lawyer to understand them, and equally of course some of the Lords would be dull and some of them too indolent even to attempt the comprehension of them. Their incompetence to perform the duty imposed upon them was very impolitely though quite justly assumed by Lord WESTBURY, who died the other day, when he once addressed them as "Your Lordships who are still by courtesy called learned." In fact few of these Lordships ever troubled themselves with the cases laid before them by appeal, the entire labor of hearing and finally deciding the cases being left to those members of the House who happened to be law-lords. Sometimes very old, sometimes indolent like other lords, and in any case feeling that the work was somewhat of an imposition, they often failed to give satisfaction. Indeed for a long time the subject has been a general scandal, and at length the duties of this ancient court have been transferred to the newly established Supreme Court of Judicature, which, besides the advantages hoped for by the Queen, opens up places with high salaries for the accommodation of a number of eminent lawyers who may desire to become Judges.

TAKING OBSERVATIONS FOR LATITUDE.

It is extremely hard to follow the daily windings, in and out, of the Democratic papers in this country, or to find what they are driving at. The last week or two ago the New York *World* was frantic for "Free Trade and Farmers' Rights," and certain of success by combining the Allen county movement, the Liberal Republicans, the Farmers' Granges and the Democratic party into one irresistible organization; and now it is on the opposite tack, altogether, and not only flouts the Ohio "Cocktails," and the "Liberals," but sneers at the Farmers' Granges, and insists that there is but one remedy for all public evils, and that is to be found in the Democratic party.

What has caused this facing about? Has the wind changed? We cannot tell; and must be content for the present to note the fact. A few conclusions, however, are easily drawn from existing facts. In the first place, the Democratic managers have evidently made up their minds that the "Liberal" movement does not amount to much, and hence no concessions will be made to it and no bargains will be entered into with its leaders; in the second place, they appear to have satisfied themselves that the Allen county movement in Ohio is a fizzle, and that it amounts to nothing as an independent organization; and in the third place, they have discovered that they cannot swallow the Farmers' Granges without abandoning every distinctive principle for which the Democracy ever fought, and consequently, instead of swallowing the Granges, they would have to let the Granges swallow them. The difference between swallowing and being swallowed is so great that the Democratic leaders have wisely concluded to try neither.

The *World* and its confrères, therefore, have fallen back on their dignity, and they serve notice on all the malcontents in the nation that they must come into the Democratic party if they want its aid. No more coalitions, no more bargains; but the Democratic party being the only one that can meet and contest the ground with the Republican party, all those who do not like the one must find refuge in the other.

We hope this new position will be held. It suits us, if it suits the Democracy; so let us administer to the Democratic leaders the monopolistic advice of SERVIA, "stick." If they will only stick there we shall always know where to find them; while this continual shifting of position which has been going on of late, leaves us in continual confusion and distraction.

The radical difference between Farmers' Granges and the Democracy is easily told. "The chief aim of the Democracy," says the *World*, "is to curtail and circumscribe the sphere of governmental action," and in this it is in accord with the fourth resolution of the Ohio "Cocktail" platform; whilst the precise reverse of this is what the farmers' movement comes to. The Granges propose to widen the sphere of governmental action. They declare that the community is in the power of corporations, and they ask government to interfere for the protection of the people. They ask that the sphere of government shall be enlarged and not curtailed, and that the State shall buy, build and operate railroads, and exercise a minute control over those lines that are left in private hands. If, then, the Democrats are honest in their assertion of a desire to diminish and circumscribe the sphere of government there cannot be the slightest sympathy between them and the Granges.

We are curious to see what this new declaration of independence will amount to. The action of the Ohio Democrats, yesterday, is certainly bold and defiant toward those who thought to forestall their probable course; and if this example is followed in Pennsylvania and New York, we shall begin to feel that the Democratic leaders are once more in earnest, as well as sharp-sighted and sincere.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

The Democrats of Ohio are now fully organized for defeat. The Convention at Columbus yesterday took the platform prepared for them, and, without a dissenting voice, agreed to carry it till October. The platform is Democratic to the last degree. The party "seek to revive no dead issues," believing that the least said concerning their history for the last fifteen years, would be the soonest mended; but "they stand by their principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances." As if to illustrate the convenient elasticity of their principles, they declare that now they "support the Federal government in all constitutional authority and oppose nullification and secession." This resolution hardly has the VALLANDIGHAM ring which used to be so effective in the good old days of 1864 and thereabouts, but the "times and circumstances" have changed, and, of course the principles have changed with them. The party favors liberal laws for the naturalization of foreigners; they do in this State too, and we have had much trouble with them on account of their liberal views on that subject. They think that the tariff law should be framed with a view to revenue; that in the return to specie payments the business of the country will probably be that of taking water."

A Lafayette paper tells that one of Barnum's black leopards almost escaped from its cage in that city, and thrillingly adds that the animal "in the same which at Buffalo, last week, well nigh devoured an Episcopal clergyman who had just started on his summer vacation."

The Vermonters propose to have their usual celebration this year of the battle of Bennington. This action, which was an important one in its effects on the colonial war, was fought, as will be remembered, on the 16th of August, 1777, between the Green Mountain Boys, under Gen. Stark, and a large force of Hessians in the British service, near the town of Bennington, in the southern part of Vermont.

A new *fac simile* of the 1623 Folio of Shakespeare's Plays, under the direct supervision of Mr. Howard Staunton, will be shortly issued The *fac simile* is a reproduction of the splendid copy in the library of the Earl of Ellesmere, at Bridgewater House; supplemented, where any pages of that volume are defective, by the fine copy in the Grenville Library of the British Museum.

The grasshopper is a burden in portions of California. In what is called Big Valley, a twelve acre lot of wheat at one o'clock in the afternoon was green and vigorous, and at three o'clock its destruction was as complete as if a thousand cattle had been through it; and that destruction was caused by an army of grasshoppers.

A correspondent of the *British Gardener's Magazine* writes: "On the 15th of April last a young man, employed near bees, had the misfortune of being stung. No remedy being near at hand, I remembered Mr. Gordon's note on the cure of bee stings, at page 461 of the *Gardener's Magazine* for 1872. I recommended him to apply the common soil to the wound, as described by Mr. Gordon, and it immediately relieved the pain and prevented the swelling. Such a receipt is more valuable than gold to all who have anything to do with bees. I formerly used common blue for bee stings, but common soil is preferable."

Careful investigation shows that the losses by the burning of the United States Appraisers' stores in New York last week, will not be nearly so large as at first estimated. Some experts put the total amount at $125,000 up to $150,000. The more embarrassing loss will be that which must attend the confusion caused by the destruction of invoices and derangement of business. But the fire very nearly gave a severe blow to the importers.

A Des Moines merchant offered Mrs. Barrett a pair of shoes if she would kiss him, and she went out, borrowed a revolver, and lodged a bullet in his nose. He hasn't any more shoes to give away.

A paper in Macon, Ga., published a few days since an account of a disease which was represented to be desolating the city of Pensacola, Fla. The substance of the account was given in this paper. We now learn that not only is no such disease at present at work in Pensacola, but the parties named in the account as its victims are unknown there. Furthermore, the whole account is something like a half century old, being the narrative of a disease which actually visited the place about 1820 or 1830.

A Liverpool (England) lawyer is in a mental snarl, produced by the facts of a divorce case which he is conducting. His client, a Swede, married an English woman in Germany, and went to live in England. The woman has now run off with a Russian, and the elopers are now residing in Italy. The mixture of nations is now creating that solicitor.

Forward and loquacious youth—"By Jove, you know, upon my word, now—if I were to see a ghost, you know, I should be a chattering idiot for the rest of my life."

A Lynn shoemaker claims to have made two pairs of shoes in forty-eight minutes. He received forty-five cents a pair.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. R. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

PERSONAL.

The Richmond *Whig* states that the association formed in 1865 for the purpose of procuring an equestrian statue of the late Thos. J. Jackson, (Stonewall) to be placed at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, at a price not to exceed $25,000 in gold, announces the completion of the work, and that the statue is at Nuremburg, Bavaria, awaiting shipment to this country.

At a masquerade at Congress Hall, on Friday night, Mr. Cochrane, of South Carolina, wore a costume made entirely of Confederate money—$50,000 worth.

Rev. Joseph P. Thomson, of New York, now living in Berlin, has published a pamphlet on "Church and State in the United States of North America." In the preface he states that the pamphlet was originally written "for the use of an official of the Imperial government whose name is not less honored in America than it is in Germany." Prince Bismarck is probably meant by this.

Charles Dudley Warner is the agent of Richard Goodman at Lenox, Mass.

Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale College, has joined the Hayden geological survey for the season, and will take part in the scientific work.

The Czar is so thankful for the benefit to his health from the waters of Ems that he has given 3,000 thalers toward the building of a Russian church there.

James Woodsen, of Dubuque, heard a man enter his state room on the Red Wing, the other night, and then, "Pard, can I leave my satchel in here?" He smelled a strong odor of chloroform a minute, woke up in the morning and found he had been robbed of $85.

A Pole named Richter puts in a word in reference to the spelling of Kosciusko's name. He says Americans generally pronounce the name wrong, and that it should sound like "Kostchewhsko." The next Governor of Ohio don't see how freedom could help shrieking if she tried to pronounce that name.

Kate Field says that for downright, unconscious impudence the Britisher has not his equal on the face of the globe. The nasal twang is not an American idiosyncracy. Many Londoners have it, while it prevails to an alarming extent in certain counties.

Bierstadt has completed another of his large landscapes, representing the southern Sierras, and calls it "Autumn in the Sierras." It is really a bright view of the south fork of Kern river, with Mt. Brewer in the distance, overlooks the narrow valley of the river winding and foaming 8,000 feet below the point of view, while beyond the peak rises 5,000 feet higher.

Dr. Jessup, the Missionary to Syria, is at work on a book about "Women of Syria," which is to be published by Dodd & Mead, with fine illustrations from photographs.

At a recent literary fund dinner in London Mr. Tom Taylor, the dramatist, said that during his twenty-five years of official life his literary work was chiefly done "in the invaluable three hours before breakfast." To this it may be added that George Eliot's favorite time for composition is from six in the morning till nine; and Mr. Anthony Trollope "breaks the back of the day," as Sir Walter Scott has it, by improving the same shining hours.

Phineas Bean and Judith Snow, of Salisbury, N. H., were married in 1770. They had twelve children, winding up with twins. The tenth, now eighty-four years old, resides in Fisherville. His name is "O Israel." He is a very clear, bright old gentleman. His grandmother, the wife of Joshua Snow, was a celebrated midwife during the Revolution, and it was she who took Daniel Webster, at his birth, into her arms, exclaimed, "I tell you this is a wonderful child." Her husband was out in the service all the seven years. It was the grandmother that gave the name, insisting upon the O.

Contrary to the expectations of many persons, Judge Pratt has decided that the witnesses in the Stokes trial must remain in the House of Detention until they shall be wanted on the trial. The ground taken is that the holding of witnesses is a remedial and not a punitive measure.

Mrs. Stowe is again living in Hartford, and is described as "bright and cheery." Not the least interesting of her many literary valuables is a collection of almost innumerable translations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which is said to have been translated into more languages than any other volume ever published, though the "Pilgrim's Progress" may be an exception. Philologists find the various translations of great value as exhibiting the diversities of languages at the same period of history.

How the Bishop of Winchester was Killed.

The London *Standard* of July 21st says: "By an accident that befell the Bishop of Winchester on Saturday evening, England has been suddenly deprived of one of the ablest, and certainly the most popular member of the English bench. This Bishop was thrown from his horse while riding in company with Earl Granville, and his death appears to have been instantaneous. From inquiries made upon the spot we have been enabled to glean the following particulars relative to this melancholy event. His lordship left London on Saturday afternoon by the Southwestern Railway, and accompanied by Earl Granville, alighted at the Leatherhead Station. Here they were met by a groom who was in charge of two saddle-horses, upon which it was intended the bishop and his companion should ride to Holmbury, a mount in which locality the bishop has been accustomed to pass his vacations for the last few years. Holmbury is about seven or eight miles, and the route selected by the horsemen passes through one of the loveliest portions of the picturesque district. Keeping the high road as far as Burford bridge, the riders turned their horses to the right, and took the bridle path which follows the course of the river Mole at the foot of Ackhurst Downs, leaving the town of Dorking a mile or two to the left. At a point of this road, where it passes over the farm occupied by Mr. Evershed, about half a mile from Abinger Hall, the path becomes somewhat rough and stony; but there is a smooth stretch of grass turf running in a line parallel with the horse-track, and upon this the three horsemen pursued their way. Unfortunately, however, the grassy strip on which they rode is broken here and there by an occasional dip or hollow; and one of these forming a sort of natural basin in the bank is just opposite some farm buildings, belonging to Mr. Evershed, better known in the locality as 'Evershed's Rough.' Just at this point also a peculiar charming bit of scenery bursts upon the view, and whether it was that the Bishop, while admiring the landscape, was riding with somewhat careless rein is uncertain, but the facts is, that getting in a forfeet this hole, his horse stumbled forward, and, before it could recover itself, the Bishop was thrown from his saddle, head first, upon the turf. His lordship fell with such heavy man, fell with great violence, and his death must have been as sudden as was the accident which caused it, for it was afterward found that his neck was dislocated.

A Critical Season.

Toward the close of the warm season the long continued heat begins to tell upon body and mind. Both become exhausted, and we feel instinctively that nature, after fighting a gallant battle with a debilitating temperature is drooping at last and requires to be stimulated and reinforced. This, therefore, is a period of the year when a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is especially useful. The immediate effect of this unequalled vegetable restorative is to strengthen the stomach, sharpen the appetite, tone and regulate the bowels and give steadiness and vigor to the nerves. As a preventive of the endemic and epidemic complaints that prevail at this season, and as a remedy for indigestion, liver disturbances, nervous debility, constipation, languor, headache, and all irregularities of the bowels, this pure and wholesome vegetable tonic and alterative has no equal among medicines.

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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Chartered in 1862.
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Bargains! Bargains!!
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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 6, 1873.

The *Financial Chronicle*, commenting on the condition of the currency, expresses the opinion that the present danger is not from any stringency of money, but from an excess of the circulating medium. Indeed, the great anxiety which prevailed some time ago lest there should be stringency in the fall money market seems to have been driven away by the summer plethora of currency, and there is now, as usual, too much ease rather than too little; there is an excess of confidence rather than a deficiency of it. As the banks and now shaping their loans the bulk of their paper will mature during October and November, thus putting it in their power if they insist on the payment of paper now held of creating a heavy drain upon the business community at that time. Inflicting this much mischief upon mercantile interests, it is suggested that instead of lending freely now at low rates it would be much better to restrict their loans rather than to extend them. In this connection the policy of the Treasury will be watched with much interest. The Secretary seems to have determined to "bear" the gold market to the full extent of his resources, for the programme of August contemplates the sale of six millions of gold and the purchase of but a half million of bonds. However, Mr. Richardson has been heretofore so successful in the delicate functions of his office which pertain to the money market, that he will no doubt be able to adjust the outflow of currency so as to meet the wants of our very sensitive money market.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Bid.	Asked.
1867		113½
1868		113½
1865		113½
1865, new		113½
1867		113½
10-40s		113¾
Funded 5s		109¾
Currency 6s		114
Tennessees, new		67½
North Carolinas, old		35
North Carolinas, new		35
Missouris		93

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Gold		115¼
United States 6s, 1881		113¾
United States 5-20s, 1865		113¾
United States 5-20s, 1864		113¾
United States 5-20s, 1865		113¾
United States 10-40s		113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868		113¾
United States Sixths, January and July, 1881		113¾
United States 6-20s, January and July, 1868		113¾
Currency Sixths		114

—There is the solidarity of Washington telegraphic correspondents for stating that the ordinarily small reduction in the public debt during July is explained by the payment of December interest on the heavy payments made under several appropriations which were not available until the 1st of July or beginning of the fiscal year. Disbursing officers and others authorized to make expenditures have been drawing from the Treasury during July, and, as disclosed by the detailed statement of the debt is that, on the 31st, $20,000,000 more than the cash balance presented by the syndicate, $21,000,000 have been examined and the equal amount of called bonds cancelled, leaving about $19,000,000 now in the custody of the Department. The coin in the Treasury has accumulated about $2,000,000 and the currency near $20,000,000 during the month. The government pressure is of interests on the Pacific Railroad bonds have abstracted the Treasury. During July, facilities, closed by the detailed statement of the debt is that, of the $20,000,000 more than the cash balance presented by the syndicate, $21,000,000 have been examined and the equal amount of called bonds cancelled, leaving about $19,000,000 now in the custody of the Department. The coin in the Treasury has accumulated about $2,000,000 and the currency near $20,000,000 during the month. The government pressure is of interests on the Pacific Railroad bonds have abstracted the Treasury. During July, facilities, the total sum paid for the interest on Pacific Railroad bonds $2,500,000, or $1,000,000 more than the cash have repaid by the transportation of troops and mails. The legal tender circulation still continues at $356,000,000.

—The following table shows the prices o allway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

August 6, 1873.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.
Gold	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
Quick's Union Teleg'ph	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Adams Express	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
American Express	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
United States Express	69	69	69	69	69	69
New York Central	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Michigan Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Illinois Central	137½	137½	137½	137½	137½	137½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Chicago and Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Chicago and Alton	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Chicago and Alton, pref'd	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Wabash	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½
Wabash, preferred	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
St. Paul	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
St. Paul, pref.	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Wells-Fargo	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Pacific Mail	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Chicago and Northwestern	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Chicago and Northwestern, pref.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Canton Co.	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
New Jersey Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Hannibal and St. Joseph, pref.	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
Atlantic Mail	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 6, 1873.

REMARKS.—The rates of the market given below have been carefully corrected, the figures being taken from sales by reliable houses. As a rule we will not take up space by extended remarks or speculations of the future of the market. Suffice it to say that, as is usual at this season of the year, the market rules slow, if we except fruits and vegetables, which are in active demand, and those who handle them have their hands full just now.

Following are the receipts of the principal articles of produce by rail and river for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	1,159	8,997	10,156
Apples, bbls	462	900	1,362
Potatoes, bbls	1,000	1,000	2,000
Cheese, bxs	1,966	1,475	3,441
Corn, sks	3,410	3,500	6,910
Wheat, sks	2,120	3,500	5,620
Barley, sks	150	300	450
Rye, sks	60	.....	60
Oats, sks	16,022	12,764	28,786
Hay, tons	60	110	170
Bacon, pieces	2,340	200	2,540
Bacon, pkgs	1,000	1,000	2,000

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for July for the past four years:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Flour, bbls	7,000	10,000	10,000	20,156
Wheat, bush	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,620
Corn, bush	10,000	10,000	10,000	6,910
Oats, bush	10,000	10,000	10,000	28,786
Barley, bush	10,000	10,000	10,000	450
Rye, bush	10,000	10,000	10,000	60
Potatoes, bbls	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,000
Hay, tons	10,000	10,000	10,000	170
Cheese, bxs	10,000	10,000	10,000	3,441
Bacon, pieces	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,540
Bacon, pkgs	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,000

Below we give the wholesale prices of the market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—The receipts of apples are large, being quite a feature in the market this week, and sales on the city by the steamer Mattie Hagen. The market is quiet with sales of good choice at $2 [illegible] to $3 per bbl.

ASHES—The market is only moderately active, which is general in the case during the present month. Sales are reported sales at the following figures: Common soda at 4c; refined do; pots scarce; pearls dull; offered at 7½c; no sales reported.

APPLE BUTTER—Now "apple sass" has somewhat interfered with the sale of apple butter, and it may be mentioned that the market is quiet. Sales are still made at shade in quality.

ALES—Although during this warm weather ales are somewhat neglected, the demand for the cool and "sweet" tempered, finding no fault with the steamboat fare. Following are the prices of the following quotations: X, XX, XXX per gallon; India ale $1 @ 90c; Bass English ale, kilderkin, $2 @ $2 25; do bbls, $4 @ $4 50; do qts, $3 @ $3 50; do pts, $2 @ $2 25; do bbls $5 @ $6; do qts $3 @ $3 50; do pts $2 @ $2 25; do bbls $6 @ $7; do qts $4 @ $4 50; do pts $2 50 @ $3; cases $2 @ $3 50; do pts $2 @ $2 50

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

TWO INSURGENT FRIGATES CAPTURED.

MADRID, August 6.—The Gurriesta have captured two insurgent frigates in the harbor of Malaga.

SURRENDER OF INSURGENTS AT CADIZ—EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MAGAZINE.

MADRID, August 6.—The insurgents at Cadiz surrendered to the National troops, and General Pavia at their head entered the city yesterday.

Senor Ranees has been appointed President of the Junta of Cadiz, until the arrival of the authorities.

A powder magazine in Valencia exploded yesterday, killing many insurgents and wounding a still greater number.

FINAL CONDITIONS OF DISARMING OF MILITIA—OPERATIONS OF THE INSURGENTS.

MADRID, August 6.—A bill has been introduced in the Cortes providing for the establishment of a penal colony on one of the Ladrone Islands.

The government is concentrating a large force of guns d'armes in Madrid, for the purpose of disarming the disaffected militia battalions.

Senor Olozaga, late Minister to France, has, through Admiral Topete, tendered his service to the present government.

The German Consul at Almeria claims $50,000 damages for injury to his residence during the bombardment of the city by the insurgent men-of-war.

The government troops have reoccupied Lares, which has been in the hands of the insurgents since the declaration of independence of Murcia. The insurgents have gained possession of Orihuela, and threaten Alicante. Deputations have left Salamanca for Madrid, to negotiate a compromise with the government.

Since the opening of the bombardment, 200 shells have been thrown into Valencia, and the troops have advanced six hundred yards. The insurgents are making a most obstinate resistance.

The insurgent fleet has landed a detachment at Manril, on the coast of the province of Grenada. All the government funds were seized, and a contribution of $8,000 levied.

Italy.

INCREASE IN TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

ROME, August 6.—A statement by the Minister of Finance shows a great increase in the number of vessels engaged in commerce between Italy and the United States. The duty on raw material is officially abrogated.

Difficulties have arisen in the execution of the law for the reorganization of the army.

Germany.

RECALL OF CARL SCHURZ.

BERLIN, August 6.—The *Provincial Correspondenz* affirms that the recall of Carl Schurz settled the difficulty arising from the capture of the Virginius. The sanction of his act would have been an implied recognition of the Spanish republic by Germany. A court martial will be held in his case.

England.

MR. MOTLEY STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

LONDON, August 6.—John Lathrop Motley, the American historian, has been stricken with apoplexy, depriving him of the use of one side.

Wm. Baxter, Joint Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned.

ELECTIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, August 6.—An election to fill the vacant seats in the House of Commons from Dundee took place yesterday, and resulted in the return of James Yeaman, the liberal candidate. The election to fill the vacancy from East Staffordshire took place to-day. The result of the poll is not yet known. The betting was strong in favor of the Conservative candidate.

Mr. Motley has been obliged by his illness to decline the invitation of the Queen of Holland, to take up his residence in the royal palace.

EMIGRATION FROM RUSSIA TO AMERICA.

The emigration from Russia to America is increasing. Four hundred Russians sailed to-day in one steamer. The movement threatens to depopulate some districts in Russia.

France.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE COUNTS CHAMBORD AND PARIS.

PARIS, August 6.—A dispatch from Vienna says the interview yesterday between the Counts De Chambord and Paris was most cordial, and that the political situation in France was not alluded to.

DUEL BETWEEN HERVE AND ABOUT.

PARIS, August 6.—A duel was fought to-day between M. Herve, editor of the *Journal De Paris*, and M. About the well known author and journalist. The latter was slightly wounded in the right hand.

Barrot, Vice President of the Council of State died to-day, aged eighty-two.

The suit of Madame Millieres has been dismissed, and the plaintiff ordered to pay the costs.

Austria.

INTERNATIONAL PATENT RIGHTS CONGRESS.

VIENNA, August 6.—The International Patent Rights Congress is in session here. One of its first acts was to resolve that the common protection of inventions should be guaranteed by the laws of all civilized countries.

VIENNA, August 6.—J. M. Thacher, of the United States Patent Office, who is now in this city, has been invited to a seat in the Patent Rights Congress.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—The steamships Canada, Baravia, Wallia, Germania and Hermann, from New York, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 6—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾, American securities—U. S. 6's, 1862, do 6's, 1865, do 6's, 1867, do 5's, 1874, 92¾; Erie 47. Rate of discount for three months' bills is open market 5-18 per cent, below the bank rate.

FRANKFORT, August 6—5 P. M.—U. S. 5-20's, 87½.

BREMEN, August 6.—Petroleum firm at 10¼.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9¾d.; middling Orleans 9¾d.; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. American 4,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 9s 10d @ 10s. Western spring 9s 7d @ 9s 8d. Pork 80s. Bacon 39s. Cumberland middles 35s. Lard 40s. middles 34s.

ANTWERP, August 6.—Refined petroleum 47 francs.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Attempts to Bring Erie to Book.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Statements are making in Wall street that a series of law suits were about to begin against the Erie Railway Company by persons who claimed to have been injured by the alleged violation of official trusts on the part of the present administration, and by non-fulfillment of its contracts with other corporations. One suit, according to statement, would be brought by the holders of certain amounts of common stock; and second, by the owners of Erie preferred stock, charging that the Directors had violated the duties of their office by issuing bonds the proceeds from the sale of which had been applied to the payment of the last dividend on common stock. The third suit would be the forgal demand for the adjudication of the Erie Railway Company as bankrupt, on the ground of the refusal to pay the interest on the bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, guaranteed by it. These suits it is said, will be brought simultaneously. Friends of the Erie management say the projected suits as a stock jobbing manoeuvre.

STATE NEWS.

Lancaster thinks of following Philadelphia's plan of having children's free excursions.

The Snyder county Agricultural Society will hold its annual fair at Middleburg, Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st and 2d.

The Presbyterians of Emlenton, Venango county, propose erecting a new church in that place.

The dead body of a colored man named Alick Leeman was found in a barn at Dudley, Huntingdon county, several days ago, and it is suspected that his wife murdered him or had the foul deed done.

The Johnstown *Tribune* is informed that the man Snyder, recently killed on the railroad near Gallitzin, was one of three brothers of a highly respectable German family residing near Carrolltown, Cambria county.

The Butler *Citizen* says: A boy, named Theoperitus Bumbergarenpiggin, aged fourteen years, has been sick ever since he was four years old. That name ought to make any boy sick. It is a wonder he has lived up to this time.

Mrs. Robinson, of Scranton, fell down a flight of steps on Wednesday and received fatal injuries.

Mary Warden, aged eighty, fell from 'a roof in Fulton township, Lancaster county, on Wednesday, and was killed.

A few evenings ago J. McCamant, of Salisbury township, Lancaster county, ensconced himself in the open window of the second story of his dwelling. He fell into a doze, and in a short time, by the slightest movement, precipitated himself to the ground. The escape of fatal injury was miraculous, the height being considerable. He was badly shaken.

Mrs. Henry Bushong, of Reading, is taking a carriage drive to Long Branch. She started on Wednesday, and expects to reach her destination by Saturday. She has a desire to see the country through which she passes, and could not have selected a better means of doing so.

Not long since the Driftwood gravel train on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, one night, ran over a man lying between the rails on the track. As the train went over him he was discovered, and stopping, the men went back to look after the man. He seemed to be uninjured, but very sound asleep. And on being wakened showed fight and said he "guessed a man had a right to lay down and go to sleep where he pleased after he had paid for his whisky."

Among the guests at Cresson Springs are General Wagner Swayne and family, of Toledo, Hon. Titian Coffey and Col. A. A. Hosmer together with their families, of Washington, D. C., Hon. Judge Reed, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and family, Henry Croskey and family, Hon. John Scott and family, James Laughlin and family and Hon. M. Hampton.

The Watsontown *Record* says: "Rattle snake tallow is worth $6.00 a barrel." If a customer can be found to pay what it is worth and the tallow secured for the customer it ought to be a profitable business at those figures.—*Montour American.*

CITY MATTERS.

PATRONS OF THE COMMERCIAL leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 7, 1873.

	Cents.
Mary Caldwalder, New Waterford, Ohio	3
C. W. Cranmall, Alton, Illinois	3
Jacob Dunkley, Coyode P. O., Pa.	3
Mrs Davis, Peterboro, N. H.	2
Miss Louisia Dodge, North Turner Bridge, Maine	3
Miss Lizzie N. Eakin, Mercer, Pa.	3
N. S. Fieletrer, East Dixfield, Maine	3
Mrs S. B. Gans, Morris X Roads, Pa.	3
David Goodman, Milford, N. H.	3
Hayden & Bunizet, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
James Mathews, Millsport P. O., Ohio	3
Julia Myers, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Cuma Marsh, Rochester, N. Y.	3
Samuel Mody, Cincinnati, O.	3
G. U. Newton, Grafton, W. Va.	3
Pilkins & Brooks, Chicago, Ill.	3
Geo. Perbacker, East Liverpool, O.	3
Miss Alga Sutter, Painsville, O.	3
Mrs. A. Tatnilen, Scottsville, Va.	3
Rev. W. P. Ten Brocke, La Crosse, Wis.	1
Miss Jas. E. Williams, Wellsville, O.	3
Mrs. Rosanna Waterhouse, Rockdale, Pa.	3
I. I. Winkle, Springfield, Mo.	3

J. H. STEWART, Postmaster.

Lecture by Dr. Keyser.

Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, the well known physician, will deliver a lecture on "Eloquence," on Sunday evening, August 31st, in the basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Death of Gen. G. W. Cass's Father.

We are informed by a telegram that George W. Cass died at Dresden, Ohio, yesterday, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Cass has been a resident of Ohio seventy-three years, and was the last of the family of Major Jonathan Cass. He was a brother of General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and the father of General George W. Cass, of this city.

Sewer at the Point.

A special meeting of the Allegheny Wharf Committee was held last evening to consider the urgent request of the Board of Health for the construction of a sewer under the wharf at the Point. It seems that the Board find it impossible to compel a proper drainage of the locality around Rivers Castle with a connection beyond property lines. The committee after consideration of the subject passed a resolution instructing the City Engineer to advertise for proposals for the construction of the sewer.

The Second Avenue Improvement.

The Second avenue Improvement Commissioners after several meetings have finally adopted the Youghiogheny stone for the pavement, and the contract has been awarded at the price of $3 25 per square yard. The bids for the various pavements were as follows: Trap rock, $4 00; macadamized stone, $3 90; granite, $4 75; Youghiogheny stone, $3 25; Youghiogheny concrete, $3 75; Wyckoff (wood), $2 75; Miller (wood), six inch, $2 65; Miller (wood), eight inch, $3 00, and Locust (wood), $3 00.

Want and Misery.

Two citizens, named James Bradley and Henry Bushman, residing in the Ninth ward, called at the Mayor's office last evening and notified the City Executive that a little girl, child of Mrs. O'Donnell, recently deceased, was lying at the point of death in a cellar room on Fourteenth street. They state that the father of the child is working about Brackdocks fields, and the woman, Mrs. Quinn, aunt of the child, is unable to give it proper nourishment. Mr. Bushman stated that the child has nothing better to lay upon than a bare board, and when he left it the legs of the poor thing were cold. Mayor Blackmore sent a request to the City Physician Snively to attend to the case.

Base Ball.

The Iron City Base Ball Club, of Lawrenceville, has organized for the season. This club is under the management of Major W. S. Beebe, of the Allegheny Arsenal, who has liberally furnished the nine with handsome uniforms. The players secured for the nine comprise some of the best in the city, and all veterans of the ball field. The nine will probably contain Fox, Kober and Stevens, of the Osceola, Donaldson, Hart and Bradner, of the Lawrence, with Beebe, Welsh and Horn. They will in a few days be ready to meet any club in Western Pennsylvania.

The Enterprise will play the Beavers, of Beaver county, this afternoon at Union Park. The game promises to be a close and interesting one.

A Dastardly Act.

Yesterday afternoon some villain in the shape of a man attempted unwarrantable liberties with the person of a little girl, ten years of age, who, with a basket, was begging cold victuals on Diamond alley. He was sitting at a gateway when she came out of the yard and he caught hold of her. She screamed herself out and went to officer O'Mara, who, on hearing her story, started towards the man, where upon he dodged into the alley. The officer caught him, and he is now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing. He gives the name of Alfred Williams. The little girl identifies him as the man who insulted her, and he promises to appear against him this morning.

That Dog Robbery.

We have already stated that Klutz, *alias* Donahoe, in jail at Reading, on a charge of larceny, was suspected of being concerned in the larceny of the box of the Odd Fellows bank from the Safe Deposit Company, and that which he would be transferred here, for trial with Hampton, at our September Court. It now turns out that by reason of detective service the pittance of $300 reward, all the criminal cases have been continued until November, and that Klutz cannot be tried until that time. Hampton will also not be brought here for trial in September is a question. An application has been made to Judge Woodward, of Reading, for his removal, and it is to be hoped that he will do so, as the facts and circumstances of this mysterious case may be fully developed.

Valuable Coal Property for Sale.

By reference to advertisement elsewhere published it will be seen that the administrators of the estate of the late Martin O. Trautman, will offer, at public sale, on Tuesday, August 26, by order of the Orphans' Court, a one-third of the large eleven feet vein of coal underlying the land of Geo. W. Boyd, in Tyrone township. Favorable terms will be given for persons wishing to engage in the coal and coke business, being on the line of the Mount Pleasant and Connellsville Railroad, and near the Connellsville Railroad. The other two-thirds can be had by deed of purchase. Also on the same day, at Broadford, fronting on the Youghiogheny river and the Connellsville Railroad, on which are valuable improvements. It is all underlaid with the celebrated eleven-foot Connellsville vein of coal, and has abundance of limestone. Capitalists will find this a rare opportunity for profitable investment. For terms, etc., see advertisement.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Official from the City Physician—Another Consultation—Genuine Cases.

Early yesterday morning Assistant Health Officer Marlatt, at the suggestion of Dr. Snively, City Physician, proceeded to the house of Mr. Mooney, of Temperanceville, for the purpose of disinfecting the place. As will be seen by an official report below from the City Physician, a second consultation of physicians has been held and it has been decided that it is the genuine epidemic cholera that caused the death of Mrs. Mooney, and that now (or then) has attacked Mr. Mooney, as reported in the COMMERCIAL yesterday. Dr. Snively's official announcement is as follows:

"It is the unanimous opinion of Drs. Hamilton, Stevenson, Gallaher and others, that the two cases (Mr. and Mrs. Mooney) below Temperanceville are cases of *genuine epidemic cholera*. These are the only cases yet reported, so that there need be no occasion for alarm. The house where the cases occurred is on the river road, about five hundred yards outside the limits of the city. Although outside of the jurisdiction of the Board of Health, the Board will endeavor to stamp out the disease at once.

"Everything capable of conveying infection will be destroyed, and the house immediately disinfected. It may be proper to state Mr. and Mrs. Mooney have but lately come here from Dennison, Ohio, and probably brought the disease with them. W. SNIVELY, M. D."

No further spread of the disease has been reported to the Health Board, and no alarm need be felt. It is necessary, however, that every one should keep clean, be careful of their eating and drinking, and all house, yards, and so forth, should be disinfected.

Dr. Snively stated last evening that although Mr. Mooney was living when he last saw him he expected to hear of his death in the morning.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, August 6.—Clear and warm; mercury 68 to 96. The river has risen four inches. Port Up, Fairview Lee, 4.4. M.; George Roberts, 9 A. M.; Down, Grey Eagle, 2 P. M.; Mary Ament, 1.30 P. M.; Dunwild, 5 P. M. Generally with moderate trips.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, August 6.—Down—H. E. Lee, George C. Wolf, Mary Poe. No vessels up. River falling two ft. Weather warm and clear.

Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, La., August 6.—Weather clear and hot. The river fell one inch. Arrived—Fleta. Departed—Fleta, Jefferson; Highway, Louisville.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—Cotton quiet; sales 7,500 bales; good ordinary 15½c.; low middling 16½c.; middling 17½c.; receipts 926 bales; exports—Great Britain 4,003 bales; coastwise 18,321 bales.

GALVESTON, August 6.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 15½c.; net receipts 54 bales; exports—Coastwise 2 bales; stock 1,242 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 6.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18¾c.; ordinary 17¾@18¼c.; net receipts 507 bales; sales 200 bales; stock 4,840 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 6.—Cotton firm and offerings light, with few buyers; middlings 18½c.; net receipts 202 bales; exports—coastwise 231 bales; sales 12 bales; stock 1,646 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, August 6.—Cotton dull and irregular; low middlings 17½c.; net receipts 1,000 bales; exports—coastwise 1,000 bales; sales 100 bales; stock 10,163 bales.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, August 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,800 head. Market rules quiet and closed dull; sales of medium to good native steers at $3 75@4 12½; choice to extra $4 25@4 60; Texas $2 75@3 25; stockers, 1,129 head. HOGS—Receipts, 7,000 head. Market fairly active and prices from 5c. to 10c. lower; shipments, 6,000 head.

THE MAYOR'S ACCOUNTS

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. REED.

Prisoners and Their Valuables.

Statement of Mr. J. C. Barr.

CLIPPING THE GOLD OF A GERMAN EMIGRANT, &c., &c.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Riddell and Fulton, members of the Mayor's Office Auditing Committee, reassembled in the City Clerk's office and resumed their investigation into the management of the Mayor's office.

CAPT. REED'S TESTIMONY.

Capt. Wm. Reed, Captain of the Watch, was sworn and testified as follows:

Am Captain of the Watch; have been so under Mayor Blackmore; sometimes I acted as captain and sometimes as assistant. When Captain Ramsey was appointed I was made Captain and placed in the day duty. The Mayor made the change; the orders were verbal. I am now Day Captain; Captain Ramsey is assistant; I generally make the entries in the watch house docket when there; I enter the charge as "drunk," or "drunk and disorderly," officer's name and prisoner's name, search the prisoners generally myself; sometimes I do and sometimes I do not; the turnkey assists now. Daniel Gailey is the very last watchman that left the night; money and valuables are taken from prisoners; the money is counted and told from prisoners; it is then put in an envelope and this number put on it; the amount is then entered on the docket. When watches are taken they are also put in envelopes, or if too large they are put in the office safe. The envelopes are all handed to the Mayor and his Clerk in the morning, and the clerk takes charge of them; know nothing further of them; have not been to the pawnbrokers; any goods which come in are handed to the clerk in the morning; stolen goods are entered when brought to the watch house, on the docket. If a loss of valuables was brought in the attention of the clerk was called to the fact, and he would take possession of it. At the hearing the clerk takes the costs.

Mr. Riddell—Have you known the Mayor or clerk to release parties without leaving a deposit or bail?

Witness—I have released parties by direction of the Mayor. I never release any person without bail or deposit.

Mr. Riddell—Are the entries of money or valuables made in ink or pencil?

Witness—Always in ink.

STATEMENT OF JOHN C. BARR.

John C. Barr, Esq., sworn—Remember about the arrest of the Point fellows, was present at the hearing that morning; Captain McGinty was Captain of the Watch. I came in a little before the Mayor and the Clerk; heard the officers talk about the man who was arrested, and I asked the captain about him. He told me that they had captured a man up at the Union depot with a large amount of money; the captain said the money was in foreign coin, and amounted to five hundred and two dollars in gold; this was on the 13th of March, 1872. The amount of gold, coin, and paper had been counted; I did not see the money I stood until the man had his hearing; he was very wild, and refused to allow the officers to touch him at all. The Mayor, after looking at him, sent him back preparatory to sending him to Dixmont. Five hours had brought him back. A few days after that I asked Mr. Williams, of Mr. Fortune's office, what had become of the man; he said he had been brought up from Dixmont, and that the man had paid him in his presence three hundred and nine dollars. That he (Williams) had paid the bill at Dixmont, $27 51, and that the expense of taking him down was $9 50. I made a memorandum, of the amount, and showed it to Patterson at the four o'clock hearing the next day; asked him what was the correct sum, balance of the German's money. He was unable to give any answer. I suggested that it was the difference in the exchange. He replied, laughing, "Yes, that's it." I looked at the watch house docket, but could see no entry of the amount. I asked Captain McGinty why it was not entered; he replied, Patterson told me not to enter that money in the docket. The captain assured me that he had counted the money in presence of one of the other officers. I think Mr. Hansen; and that there was $500; he gave it out to me in the number of francs and American gold; I made a memorandum on the margin of a newspaper on the morning of the hearing, and it made the amount, $502, or thereabouts. The money was not taken from him when first brought in; after the officers had him locked up and gone away from the door of the cell, he called an officer and handed him the belt; McGinty had the belt in his safe; I heard him tell Patterson he had it; he said, I went on the docket, but there was no entry of the money. Captain McGinty is now a boss roller and works at Bailey & Diver's mill; he lives on Fifth avenue, near the Relief engine house.

ONE MONTH'S RECORD.

I attended the morning and afternoon hearings from the 8th of May to the 8th of June; made a record of the arrests made, the officers making the arrests, and the amount of fines paid; one morning, out of five deposits, the Mayor appropriated forfeited. At the end of the month I footed up what I thought the revenue from the Mayor's office should be. The amount was so large that it astonished me, and I refused to let the money take. Patterson asked me how much I had made the amount; refused to tell; when Patterson made his settlement it was over a thousand higher than the preceding month; Patterson asked me how that was; told him it was good, but it should be still more; my record was May and June; how long we worked; he told me I would have to go to the jail and work house. I kept a record of the arrests, fines and forfeitures from the 8th of May to the 30th of June; to-day is my record does not show how many of those arrested were sent to the jail or the work house.

PATTERSON'S REMARKS.

Maj. Will. M. Hartsell sworn—Am the Mayor's clerk; I had charge of the docketing of informations placed in my hands by Mr. Patterson. Some of them are undisposed of, others are of parties not arrested, some are discharged; awards and larceny cases, and others discharged larceny cases.

The papers were deposited with the Chairman, who instructed the clerk to classify them, so that the number could be ascertained.

At this point the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

SEPARATE POLICE TELEGRAPH

Its Establishment Discussed—Ten Dials Proposed.

Yesterday afternoon the sub-police committee, consisting of Messrs. Duff, Jeremy and Trautman had an interview with Mr. Gardner of the firm of Gamewell & Co., the proprietors of the patent for the fire alarm and police telegraph. The object was to ascertain the cost and conditions of establishing a separate police telegraph to the various station houses of the city and such other points as may be desirable. Mr. Gardner, upon hearing the views of the committee as to their needs made an offer which will be presented to a meeting of the Police Committee to be held on to-morrow Friday evening.

We understand that the sub-committee will recommend the use of ten police dials, one to be placed at each police station. These are to be connected by telegraphic circuits. One of the dials will be located on the South Side, one at Third street and one on Main street, Thirty-sixth ward (Temperanceville). The East End will also be connected, of course.

FRIGHTFUL FALL.

A Carpenter Slips From a Roof.

Yesterday evening a serious if not fatal accident occurred to a carpenter named Frank Ellis, while at work upon the roof of a house on Porter street, on the hill. He missed his footing and fell over the edge, grasping as he descended, the water spout. He was unable to hold there until assistance came, and fell to the pavement below, a distance of nearly fifty feet. The unfortunate man suffered the breaking of both legs and was otherwise badly injured in the side and back. Dr. A. G. McCandless was called to attend him, and but slight hopes of his recovery are entertained. Mr. Ellis is about twenty years of age.

A City Superintendent for Allegheny.

We publish below the petition of eight members of the Board of Controllers of Allegheny city for a special meeting of the Directors on next Friday evening to take action in regard to electing a City Superintendent.

To Joseph King, President of the Board of Controllers of the Allegheny City District:

SIR—Being convinced that the future good of the common schools of the City of Allegheny would be advanced by the election of a City Superintendent, we the undersigned, members of the Board of Control, respectfully request that you, in accordance with the provisions of section of the school laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, call a Convention of the Board on Friday, August 8th, at 7½ o'clock P. M., A. D., 1873, to determine whether they will elect a City Superintendent. Respectfully submitted,

D. L. SMITH,
C. W. BERNER,
S. BERGER,
J. M. HEMPHILL,
JESSE SUTTON,
G. L. FASS,
ARTHUR HOBSON,
WM. BLAKELEY.

Following is the letter of the President to the Secretary ordering that the meeting of Directors be called:

ALLEGHENY, July 29th, 1873.

C. W. Bennett, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Controllers of Allegheny City:

DEAR SIR—In accordance with a request contained in a petition signed by eight members of the Board of Controllers, and presented to me, you are hereby requested to call a special meeting of the Board on Friday evening, August 8th, at 7½ P. M., in order that it may be determined whether the Board will proceed to elect a City Superintendent in accordance with the provisions of the school law. Very respectfully, JOSEPH KING,

President Board of Controllers.

Arrested for Horse Stealing.

Officers Pender and Wilmot last evening arrested a man who is suspected of being a horse thief. A dispatch was received from Brookville requesting the arrest of William Otto, and the man arrested is believed to be the proper one. He gives his name as Otto Hyle, and denies having stolen a horse, although he speaks of knowing that one was stolen at Brookville.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Meeting of the Executive Committee—The Subscription Books—Location for the Buildings Discussed.

A regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Industrial Exposition and Mechanical Institute was held yesterday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, in the Common Council Chamber—Jacob Reese, Esq., in the chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. R. H. Smith, Mr. Gilbert Follansbee was chosen Secretary *pro tem.*

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.

The report of the Finance Committee having been called for, Mr. A. J. Nellis, chairman, submitted a copy of the subscription books, which had been printed and were ready for use. The purpose of the association and the conditions of the subscriptions are thus set forth:

"We, whose names are hereto subscribed, agree to the organization of an association, to be incorporated and located in the city of Pittsburgh, under the style of the "Pittsburgh Industrial Exposition and Mechanical Institute," with a capital stock of $250,000, divided into shares of ten dollars each, and payable in calls not exceeding one dollar per share per month, and no more than one assessment to be made until the grounds are selected and then preparations made for the erection of a building or buildings for the purpose of establishing a permanent Exposition of Art, Science, Industries, Manufactures and Products of Soil and Mine.

On motion, the Board proceeded to the election of permanent officers, when W. T. Hildrup, Esq., T. J. Bigham, Esq., and Henry Snyder, Esq., were elected unanimously as President, Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

On motion of Mr. Snyder, it was agreed that the President and Secretary be a committee to prepare a circular to be sent to the Mayors, Burgesses and such others, as they think best, within the State, inviting propositions towards the location of the Mechanics' High School.

On motion of Mr. McCarty, it was

Resolved, That the President and Secretary be directed to receive offers from the different educational institutions in the State, naming the terms upon which they will consent to receive a certain number of scholars for six months of the year, and what advantages they can present for the purposes contemplated by the Board.

On motion of Mr. McCarty, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourns it adjourns to meet on the 9th day of September next, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at Harrisburg.

Prof. Cattell, of Lafayette College, Prof. Calder, of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, and Prof. Goll, of the Western University, being present, by request made very interesting and instructive remarks upon the subject of the High School.

On motion of Mr. Snyder, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to invite the Presidents of the different Colleges of the State to meet with the Board in November next for consultation, or to communicate with the Board by letter.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

Fatal Accident at Mansfield.

Mr. Wilson Logan, foreman of the quarrymen employed on the Morganza farm, near Canonsburg, was in the city on Tuesday, on business, and left for home on the Washington accommodation train, reaching Mansfield in the evening at 6 o'clock. The train was run to the water tank, and Logan remained at the station until it would back down again. While the train was backing Mr. Logan stepped out and the Cylinder timbers while the wheel was being moved. He was sent to Mercy Hospital.

SAMUEL HAGGERTY, a little boy residing with his widowed mother on High street, was arrested last evening and placed in the lock-up on a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by D. L. K. Rine. Some days since Mr. Rine's printing office on Fifth avenue was entered by boys, who destroyed a lot of type.

LAST evening a man fell in the cellar of the new Franklin Savings Bank building on Federal street, Allegheny, and suffered some injuries. He was taken to the station house, and his wounds were dressed by Dr. Cole, city physician. He appears to have been fallen backwards, as the back of his head was cut.

JAMES CARE made information yesterday before Alderman Gripps that a peddler named Newman with peddling tin ware without a license. The commitment on which the defendant was sent to jail sets forth that he confessed the charge. This is somewhat of an unusual case and should be looked into by the District Attorney.

A MAN, fighting drunk, was seized by the police in Allegheny, on Tuesday evening, and the officers, being unable to manage him, hailed an undertaker, who was passing with a "rough coffin" in his wagon. The obstreperous man, was jammed into the coffin, and in this way hauled to the lock-up.

CAPT. E. C. NEALEY, of the Pittsburgh Postoffice corps, had an arm fractured in two places on Tuesday evening, by overturning his buggy, on Liberty street, near the Union Depot. The accident occurred to a team in advance of him becoming frightened at a locomotive and backing against his buggy.

MR. EDWARD DEAN, a wealthy citizen of Detroit, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Washington City, intending to make the entire journey in a handsome carriage drawn by four horses. His family accompanies him. He was eleven days in coming from Detroit, and will not reach Washington for two weeks.

THE following named gentlemen have just been elected Directors of the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway: Wm. McCreery, Wm. S. Bissel, Dr. W. R. Hamilton, W. P. Logan, R. B. Francis, Alexander Graham, Wm. Stewalt, J. T. Stockdale, Jos. Myers. Mr. Wm. McCreery was re-elected President of the road.

THE dwelling of Mr. Blair, 170 South avenue, Allegheny, was entered by a burglar Tuesday night. The family was absent, but the thief was captured by a neighbor. An officer was notified, but in the meantime the thief escaped. He had a lot of goods piled up ready to carry away, and may have taken twice as much as he left with him.

FERD. SUTON, of Mt. Washington, has made information before Alderman C. D. Smith, of Allegheny, charging with felonious assault and battery, Mr. Gottlieb Lemon and a man named Ulrich, the assault having been committed during the progress of a general row on Sunday last. They each gave bail in one thousand dollars for their appearance for a hearing on Friday next.

WILLIAM B. HICKEY, through his counsel, Messrs. Treacy and Blakeley, yesterday filed a bill in equity between himself and Patrick Reagan and William Drum, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from digging and excavating on the adjoining the premises of Hickey, on Webster street, which he holds on a lease, and which he alleges is endangered by reason of said excavation. The argument upon the application will be heard on Saturday in the Common Pleas Court.

W. OBEX HUGHART, Esq., ex-President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and General Manager of the Southern Security Company, is in the city on a brief visit to his family. He will leave shortly for an extensive tour through the South, to look after the interests of the railroads under his charge. He has given entire satisfaction in his new and important position, but thinks the duties unsuitable in that they require him to be almost constantly away from home. For this reason he has sought to be relieved; but, so anxious are the directors of the company to retain his services, that they have prevailed upon him to remain for the present.

THE MECHANICS' HIGH SCHOOL.

The Meeting at Harrisburg—Election of Officers—Proposals to be Invited Towards the Location of the School.

An adjournment meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Mechanics' High School of Pennsylvania, was held on Monday at the office of the Bureau of Statistics in this city. The following gentlemen were present: W. T. Hildrup, of Dauphin county, William Mann, of Mifflin, Isaac Seltzer, of Chester, Joseph Manuel and John McCarty, of Philadelphia, J. A. Grier, of Lancaster county, Henry Snyder of Williamsport, and T. J. Bigham, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, ex-officio member of the Board.

In the absence of Governor Hartranft, W. T. Hildrup, Esq., was selected as temporary chairman.

On motion, the Board effected an organization and proceeded by lot to divide into classes as provided by the fourth section of the act of incorporation, whereupon Isaac Seltzer, John McCarty and Joseph Manuel were elected for one year, John A. Grier, William Mann and Henry Snyder for two years, and George Coray, Andrew Burtt and William T. Hildrup for three years.

On motion, the Board proceeded to the election of officers, when W. T. Hildrup, Esq., T. J. Bigham, Esq., and Henry Snyder, Esq., were elected unanimously as President, Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

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